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Greece

Citrus

Annual

2006

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Report Highlights:
The quality and quantity of the Greek citrus production vary by product, as detailed below. However, for all products, the Greek industry is facing a dramatically changing market environment with increased competition in the Mediterranean region, EU policy developments and domestic shifts in crop improvements, product-processing improvements and environmental conservation practice improvements.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Rome [IT2]
[GR]

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Executive Summary

Production

Oranges

The 2005/2006 estimated output for oranges is just over 1 million MT, compared with a little over 960,000 MT in 2004/2005. These figures revise the figures previously reported in GR-5031. Favorable weather in 2005, coupled with tree recovery from the 2004-frost damage, resulted in a relatively large, good-quality crop. With perfect conditions, Greece can produce more than 1.1 million MT of oranges.

The crop for the current year is reported to be smaller, but of good quality and fruit size. The orange production forecast for 2006/2007 is approximately 880,000 MT. The expected drop in output for 2006/2007 is due to frost damages in the citrus producing pockets of Peloponnese and Aitoloakarnania (western Greece). Specifically, in these regions, the Washington navel variety shows a 50 percent decline in output.

At the beginning of the harvest season, grower prices tend to be high due to strong demand. Later, prices usually drop to more normal levels. The grower prices this year for Washington navels started at 0.35 Euros/Kg. As other orange varieties (i.e. Merlins and Valencias) entered the market, grower prices dropped into the range of 0.18-0.20 Euros/Kg. The Merlin variety is produced mostly in Laconia (Peloponnese) and in a good year can exceed 60,000 MT. Production in Laconia this year is not expected to exceed 40,000 MT. Local cooperative union leaders report that, although farmers will get higher prices due to the drop of production, in the end they will make less profit than last year. The starting price for Merlins this year was 0.25 Euros/Kg compared to 0.18 Euros/kg last year. This year's estimated average price for both Merlins and Valencias, of 0.25 is considered satisfactory to farmers. Following a long period of poor production in the western region of Greece, this year the orange harvest output is expected to be good at 1,000,000 MT (350-400,000 MT in Argolis) and quality is expected to be high.

Tangerines

The 2006/07 tangerine harvest is currently estimated at 65-67,000 MT, a 20% drop from production last year. The output for 2005/2006 is estimated at 81,000 MT, for all types of tangerines. Total clementine production, for all types, is estimated between 50-55,000 MT, with excellent quality. Most regions are reporting declines in clementine production, from a 15% decrease in the area of Hgoumenitsa, 50% decline along the west coast in the areas of Arta and Mosologgi, to a 40% decrease in Peloponnese production.

Clementines are usually absorbed smoothly, at satisfactory prices. Harvest begins in early November and by the beginning of December the landscape is clear. This year, farmers and cooperative unions complain of an unexpected stagnation in the market, with limited to no demand for Greek clementines. Sources report imports of cheaper clementines from Turkey during the last couple months, allowing for wider profit margins for importers. Moreover, sources report "it is amazing what is happening with Greek clementines this year, there is no demand at all." Even in the motherland of clementines, the prefecture of Thesprotia, grower prices dropped to a low of 0.24 Euros/kg, compared to 0.35 Euros/kg last year. Last October, AgCounselor and AgSpecialist visited the region of Sagiada and talked to farmers. They expressed disappointment in the way they were treated by both GOG and traders/exporters. The 2005 farm gate prices were €0.30 – €0.37/kg. This year, the best price traders offered to clementine farmers in Greece has been 0.24 Euros/kg in Hgoumenitsa and 0.25 Euros/kg in the prefecture of Arta. Farmers hope that prices will increase later in the season. but are unable to predict how much. Profit margins for wholesalers and retailers have reached unacceptable levels. The difference between the farmer price and the retail price is between 1.00 – 1.20 Euros/kg, which translates into a 400% to 500% increase over the farm gate price. Generally, in Greece the profit margins for fruits and vegetables are set by the GOG through Market Orders and usually do not exceed 10 percent for wholesalers and 27 percent for retailers. However, in practice the Market Orders are not enforced and consumers are obliged to pay extremely high prices, while farmers sell at, or below, the cost of production. Even with less costly labor offered by immigrants, farmers are unable to make a profit. Previously, in GAIN report No. GR-5031, we reported on attempts to moderate clementine production through changes in varieties and in crop restructuring.

Lemons

Fresh lemon production for MY 2006/2007 is expected to reach 37,000 MT compared to 40,000 MT in 2005/2006. The lower output is due to frost damage to lemon trees in a few northern regions and the gradual uprooting or abandonment of orchards. A large number of farmers have stopped investment in the lemon sector, discontinuing any systematic management, such as fertilization, plant protection or pruning. It is reported that lemons come in third in business preference, after grapes and apricots. These decisions have been made largely due to low grower prices in the last few years and cheap imports of lemons from third countries, mainly Argentina, Turkey and South Africa.

Most Greek lemon production occurs in the prefectures of Ahais and Corinth, with orchards located along the coast of Corinthian bay. A small number of private and cooperative packing and degreening facilities operate in the area. In a good year, farmers can harvest 280-300 MT of lemons per hectare. In years with low per area fruit output, lemons are less marketable because they tend to be large and have a rough skin. When this occurs they are generally channeled to juice producers or consumed on farm. This year, lemon producers received between 0.45 – 0.55 Euro/kg for the 2005/2006 crops. A slight increase is anticipated for the 2006/2007 fruit harvest. A retail price in the Athens fresh fruit and vegetable market for domestic lemons fluctuates between 1.20 – 1.30 Euro/kg.

Orange Juice

For the 2006/2007 period, the quantity of fresh oranges expected to be processed is forecast at 295,000 MT compared to 361,000 MT during the 2005/2006 period. The final quantity channeled to processing is directly dependent on crop quality and the amount of oranges absorbed in the fresh markets, both domestic and foreign. With less fruit available this year, compared to last year, increased grower prices are likely, particularly for oranges destined to processing. Currently, the average farmer price for oranges for processing is estimated at 0.041 Euros/kg, compared to 0.028 Euros/kg last year. Sources in the predominate orange and orange juice producing prefecture in Greece, Argolis, claim that the high prices observed this season for oranges destined to the juice industries are a direct result of lower harvests in Brazil, the U.S. and Australia. According to the same sources, November NY stock exchange prices for orange juice reached extremely high levels, exceeding $1.965 /lb. (3.39 Euros/Kg).

These developments will force farmers to deliver as much tonnage as possible to processors, including low quality and farm leftovers, which would normally be considered waste and/or withdrawn from market. Greek orange cooperatives report that due to these price incentives the waste and/or farm use figures this year will be in the range of 5% to 7%, compared with a normal range of 10% to 20%. Prices for Greek OJC (60 Brix) normally fluctuate according to quality of the fruit to be processed. In 2005, Greek ex-factory prices fluctuated between €1.210 - €1.250/ton.

Most frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) originates in Brazil and is imported through the EU. Roughly 22-23,000 MT/annum of FCOJ imported into Greece (out of a total of 26-27,000 MT), although it is imported from EU member states, it actually originates in Brazil. Since 2003, the Greek juice industry increased Brazilian frozen orange juice concentrate imports. The imported OJC (66 degrees BRIX, standard ratio) is mixed with domestic OJC in a ratio 2:1 (1/3 Greek OJC) or 3:1 (1/4 Greek OJC).

In the attached PSDs, orange juice is expressed on a single strength basis. CY 2005 imports reached 26,000 MT, valued at almost $25 million, nearly equivalent to 2004 imports of almost 27.5 MT, for over $26 million. Imports in 2004 were approximately 25% more than imports in 2003, chiefly due to the Olympic games and the corresponding spike in demand during the peak tourist season, normally characterized by a shortage of fresh oranges. In 2005, almost 1.3 MT (valued at 1.7 million dollars) of FCOJ was purchased from the U.S., compared to purchases in CY 2004 of 1,000 MT. Greek exports in CY 2005 reached only 4,500 MT, valued at $5.4 million, while in CY 2004, they climbed to over 8,000 MT, valued at over $6 million.

Lemon Juice

In MY 2005/2006, 4,000 MT of lemons were channeled to processing, while in 2004/2005 deliveries reached 8,000 MT. This is a considerable reduction from the 12,000 MT usually processed in the late 90's. A further reduction, to approximately 3,000 MT, is anticipated for 2006/2007. Most domestically produced lemons and lemon imports are used for fresh consumption, rather than juice production. Inferior quality lemons are used for processing. The yield for lemon juice is 15 - 17 kg of fresh lemons to produce 1 kg of lemon juice, depending on the quality of the fruit. The Greek consumer prefers to consume fresh fruits, a major reason for the stagnant fruit juice market. Imports of lemon juice are usually through EU member states and average 300 – 350 MT annually. Greece exports half this amount, all to the EU.

Trade & Consumption

Oranges

The key characteristic of the Greek orange crop is the structure of the crop - varieties and orchards have not been restructured for decades. As a result, fruit production occurs during a very short period, flooding the market from December/January until March, when Valencias are available. Approximately, 150,000 MT of valencias are produced in Greece. After Valencias disappear, the market shortage becomes intense and imports occur. Of the available oranges, the best quality oranges are exported to satisfy contracts and the remaining good-quality fruit is marketed in Greek fresh markets. In the attached PSDs, the fresh domestic consumption category includes waste and on-farm consumption of non-marketable oranges. Damaged oranges are included in the processing category.

According to the Fresh Fruit Exporters Association, Greek imports of oranges generally occur to meet the demand for high-quality fruit, mainly in the summer season, especially during periods of domestic fruit shortages. During CY 2005, traders imported from the EU, South Africa, Argentina and Turkey to satisfy off-season domestic demand with better quality oranges. CY 2005 fresh orange imports of just over 12,000 MT, valued at almost $7 million, were approximately a third of imports in CY 2004 which were more than 40 thousand MT, valued at over $28 million.

Greek exports of oranges are predominately destined to the EU-25. In 2005, new EU members absorbed most of the Greek fresh orange exports. The 2005 Greek Citrus Annual, (GR-5031) provides comments and extensive analysis on the competitiveness of Greek oranges in the Central European Markets. Generally, Greek export problems and conditions are the same or worse in MY 2006/2007 due to the excess production and oversupply of oranges from around the Mediterranean basin. Presently, exports of oranges are occurring at the same pace as the same period last year, with the range of farmer prices for good quality fruit, destined for export, fluctuating between € 0.27 – 0.29/kg. Exports in CY 2005 reached 210,000 MT, valued at over $100 million, mainly to the EU-25. In CY 2004, Greece exported 212,000 MT, with a total value $92 million.

The island of Crete, which produces high quality oranges, mostly Valencias, is always less affected by frost. At the beginning of 2006/2007 harvest, farm prices remained high, but prices usually drop slightly when more quantities are available to supply the fresh markets.

Tangerines

According to National Statistical Service (NSS) figures, during CY 2005 Greece exported almost 38,000 MT of tangerines, valued at over $ 19 million, compared to exports a year earlier of just over 21,000 MT, for a total value of almost $12 million. In CY 2005, about 70 percent of Greek tangerines were sold to non-EU states in Europe, with the bulk going to Bulgaria. During the same period, Greece imported over 4,000 MT of tangerines, valued at over $ 3 million and in CY 2004, 2,000 MT, valued at $1.6 million. More than half of these imports come from Turkey, followed by Italy, France, and Cyprus. Imports shown from Germany are likely to be of either Turkish or Spanish origin.

The Greek tangerine sector has potential for improvement, particularly with regard to clementine production. Possible areas for improvement include crop restructuring with new varieties to expand harvest timing for competition with Spain, which dominates the European and international citrus markets. Greek clementine quality is considered excellent among consumers, however qualitative improvements including size and appearance uniformity, preservation techniques, and packing material modernization are needed. Local GOG agricultural authorities, known as KEPYEL centers, are responsible for pre-shipment phytosanitary inspections. Currently, most available citrus packing facilities are operated by local cooperatives, which do not strictly follow all the necessary fruit packing processes. While no modernization and/or new packing plant investment plans are reported, there are a number of Investment Laws in effect which offer subsidies that may cover up to 50% of the investment. Greece's citrus sector, farming organizations and exporters have been criticized for failing to look ahead, particularly with regard to new varieties (restructuring), merging of forces, modernization of packaging practices and market expansion. While Greece has the "excellent quality" advantage, this is not enough in today's competitive market.

Lemons

In CY 2005 Greece imported 63,441 MT of lemons, valued at $44.2 million, compared imports in CY 2004 that were just under 63.100 MT, valued at $40 million. Greek exports of lemons in CY 2005 were over 19,000 MT, valued over $2 million, while those in CY 2004 were limited to just 9.313 MT but valued at $4.7 million**.** Greek lemons are mainly sold to Italy, neighboring Balkan countries, and a few other EU-member states. It is reported that large quantities of Turkish origin lemons are re-exported to central EU markets through Greece. Turkish press has repetitively accused Greek traders of "baptizing" Turkish lemons as Greek, before selling to the EU. Turkish lemons generally have a price and appearance advantage over Greek lemons in the market.

The drop in Greek lemon exports is largely due to low domestic output and declining market competitiveness with similar products offered from elsewhere in the Mediterranean. Due to successive small crops over a number of years, large imports were necessary to supplement domestic supplies and satisfy increased domestic demand, due primarily to the tourism industry.

Policy

Certification of fresh oranges is intensified starting in Peloponnese (prefectures of Argolis and Lakonia) with over 1,300 producers in the framework of the EU Europgap system of standards. The prefecture of Arta (Western Greece) follows (already 300 hectares of orange orchards are certified).

The horticultural product CAP reform, the EU fresh fruit and vegetable promotion activity funding and policies, and the GOG price control policies for consumer protection, are described in detail in the policy section of the 2005 Fresh Deciduous Report (GR 5027), and equally pertain to the fresh citrus fruit sector. CAP discussions regarding horticultural products continue between the EU and member states, and within Greece, between farming organizations and the Ministry of Agriculture. The final legislation should be ready for application early in 2007. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, and farmer organizations, indications are that full decoupling will be followed for fresh fruit and vegetables. If so, this will likely result in better organization in the sector, including farmer initiated crop improvements, product-packaging improvements and environmental conservation practice improvements.

A small but significant recent change in the structure of Greek tree crops has been noted through farmer reports and fieldwork; i.e., farmers who traditionally grow common, old and less productive citrus varieties, some field crops and other crops not easily marketed, are expected to enter the full decoupling stage under the new CAP. Young farmers in particular, have shown a strong interest in shifting toward new citrus fruit varieties with a stronger market demand. Such fruit crops are likely to include newly promoted varieties of nectarines and citrus. Introduction of these new varieties will occur in various Greek regions as designated by the GOG Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Ministerial Decision No. 234632/May 2005. Varieties by region include:

For Oranges:

<u>Early varieties:</u> NEW HALL, NAVELINA, RO 25, SKAGG'S BONANZA with CARRIZO CITRANGE or CITRUS TAIWANICA rootstocks.
<u>Late varieties:</u> VALENCIA with CITRUMELOS rootstock, NAVELATE with CITRUMELOS and CITRUS VOLKAMERIANA rootstocks and LANE LATE with CITRUMELOS rootstock.
<u>Red Flesh Varieties:</u> TAROCCO and GOURITSIS (local variety) in growing zones where SANGUINES are grown with CITRUMELOS rootstock.

For Tangerines:

<u>Clementine varieties:</u> DE NULLES, SRA63, POROU (local) and MARISOL with CARRIZO CITRANGE and CITRUMELO 1452 rootstock. The CAFFIN variety with rootstocks of CITRUMELLO 1452 and TANGELO ORLANDO.
<u>For the SATSUMA's:</u> The CLASUELINA, MIYAGAWA, WASE and OKITSU for the western parts of the country and to colder regions, with CITRANGES and CITRUMELOS rootstock.

The tangerines, MINNEOLAs are promoted to all southern and warmer regions and with all rootstocks, mainly the C.VOLKAMERIANA. The ENCORE for the Island of Crete, the NOVA for all regions preferably with TANGERINE Rootstock. The FORTUNE and ORTANIQUE in suitable areas with CITRUMELOS and CITRUS TAIWANICA rootstock.

For Lemons:

The ADAMOPOULOU local variety in most places, the INDERDONATO in coastal areas, the MAGLINI (local) and EUREKA in Peloponnese, the NOUVEL ATHOS with C. VOLKAMERIANA in colder regions and the summer variety ZAMPETAKI (local) in Crete, south Peloponnese and Aegean Islands, the early varieties ZIAGARA BIANCA and VAKALOU (local) in areas hit by disease and preferably all of then C. VOLKAMERIANA rootstock to be used.

According to EU Regulation No 1794/2004 (October 2004), the amount of aid paid to Greek farmers for citrus fruit delivered for processing was reduced by 0.64%. Excess deliveries in 2004/05 to the EU by Greece, Italy and Portugal, precipitated this decision. According to EU Regulation No. 2202/96, aid levels for Greek oranges for processing, after the above reduction, were set at:

- 11.20 Euros/100 kg for farmer groups who signed multi-year contracts with the processing industry;
- 9.74 Euros/100 kg for farmer groups who signed a single year contract with the processing industry;
- 8.76 Euros/100 Kg for individual farmers.

The same regulation pertains to reductions in aid for grapefruit farmers. According to EU to EU Regulation No. 1449/2006, Greek citrus producer payments, detailed above, are kept at the same level for MY 2005/2006 and MY 2006/2007, while significant reductions were implemented for other EU farmers in Italy, Cyprus and Portugal.

PS&D Table, Fresh Oranges

PSD Table

Country Greece

Commodity Oranges, Fresh

(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(100

	2004	Revised		2005	Estimate		2006	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		09/2004	09/2004		09/2005	09/2005		09/2006	09/2006
Area Planted	39650	0	39650	39650	0	39650	0	0	0
Area Harvested	39000	0	39000	39000	0	39000	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	17200	0	17200	17200	0	17200	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees	260	0	260	260	0	260	0	0	0
Total No. Of Trees	17460	0	17460	17460	0	17460	0	0	0
Production	764	0	764	962	0	1017	0	0	880
Imports	38	0	38	2	0	10	0	0	25
Total Supply	802	0	802	964	0	1027	0	0	905
Exports, Fresh	212	0	212	311	0	293	0	0	284
Fresh Dom. Consumptior	326	0	326	363	0	373	0	0	326
For Processing	264	0	264	290	0	361	0	0	295
Total Distribution	802	0	802	964	0	1027	0	0	905

Export Trade Matrix, Fresh Oranges

Export Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodit Oranges, Fresh

Time Period		Units:	MT
Exports for:	2004		2005
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Germany	30255	Germany	31644
Hungary	23267	Hungary	11149
Czech Republ.	16355	Czech Republ.	12282
Poland	16455	Poland	10497
Slovakih	5889	Other EU	28849
Netherlands	3710	>EU Total	94421
Other EU	19513	Romania	38151
>EU Total	115444	Bulgaria	18819
Romania	32038	Yugoslavia	11433
Bulgaria	17218	Croatia	9092
Total for Others	164700		171916
Others not Liste	47171		37873
Grand Total	211871		209789

Import Trade Matrix, Fresh Oranges

Import Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodit Oranges, Fresh

Time Period		Units:	MT
Imports for:	2004		2005
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Spain	3705	Czech Republ.	1351
Italy	2367	Italy	1248
Germany	989	Germany	3337
Other EU	3458	France	814
>EU Total	10519	Finland	558
South Africa	10924	Other EU	2790
Egypt	8936	>EU Total	10098
Turkey	3505	South Africa	1124
Argentina	3173	Turkey	217
		Argentina	709
Total for Others	37057		12148
Others not Liste	3530		74
Grand Total	40587		12222

PS&D Table, Orange Juice

PSD Table

Country Greece

Commodity Orange Juice

Degrees Brix

(MT)

	2004 Revised			2005 Estimate			2006 Forecast		
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		09/2004	09/2004		09/2005	09/2005		09/2006	09/2006
Deliv. To Processors	264000	0	264000	290000	0	361000	0	0	295
Beginning Stocks	2500	0	2500	4000	0	4000	3500	0	4300
Production	14000	0	14000	15500	0	19300	0	0	15800
Imports	38148	0	38148	21000	0	21000	0	0	25000
Total Supply	54648	0	54648	40500	0	44300	3500	0	45100
Exports	11273	0	11273	7000	0	7000	0	0	7500
Domestic Consumption	39375	0	39375	30000	0	33000	0	0	33500
Ending Stocks	4000	0	4000	3500	0	4300	0	0	4100
Total Distribution	54648	0	54648	40500	0	44300	0	0	45100

Export Trade Matrix, Orange Juice

Export Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodit Orange Juice

Time Period		Units:	MT
Exports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.	5	U.S.	5
Others		Others	
Spain	463	Spain	210
U.K.	883	U.K.	665
Cyprus	309	Cyprus	367
Italy	97	Netherlands	323
Germany	114	Germany	140
Other	334	Poland	583
>EU Total	2200	Other EU	112
Japan	2954	>EU Total	2400
FYROM	1289	FYROM	590
Israel	550	Israel	178
Total for Others	6993		3168
Others not Liste	1100		1281
Grand Total	8098		4454

Import Trade Matrix, Orange Juice

Import Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodit Orange Juice

Time Period		Units:	MT
Imports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.	1268	U.S.	1251
Others		Others	
Netherlands	5626	Netherlands	4521
Belg. & Lux.	3452	Belg. & Lux.	4661
Germany	10912	Germany	10752
U.K.	283	U.K.	179
Italy	183	Cyprus	1286
Austria	73	Portugal	348
France	213	Other EU	1204
Other EU	2197	>EU Total	22951
>EU Total	22939	Bulgaria	1431
Bulgaria	2008	Brazil	386
Total for Others	24947		24768
Others not Liste	1163		75
Grand Total	27378		26094

PS&D Table, Fresh Tangerines

PSD Table

Country Greece

Commodity Tangerines, Fresh

(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(100

	2004	Revised		2005	Estimate		2006	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		09/2004	09/2004		09/2005	09/2005		09/2006	09/2006
Area Planted	7500	0	7500	7500	0	7500	0	0	0 (
Area Harvested	7500	0	7500	7500	0	7500	0	0	0 (
Bearing Trees	3300	0	3300	3320	0	3320	0	0	0 (
Non-Bearing Trees	50	0	50	30	0	30	0	0	0 (
Total No. Of Trees	3350	0	3350	3350	0	3350	0	0	0 (
Production	56	0	56	81	0	81	0	0	67 (
Imports	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	4 (
Total Supply	58	0	58	82	0	82	0	0	71 (
Exports, Fresh	24	0	24	35	0	35	0	0	25 (
Fresh Dom. Consumptior	33	0	33	45	0	45	0	0	45 (
For Processing	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	1 (
Total Distribution	58	0	58	82	0	82	0	0	71 (

Export Trade Matrix, Fresh Tangerines

Export Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodit Tangerines, Fresh

Time Period		Units:	MT
Exports for:	2004		2005
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Germany	4098	Germany	5111
Netherlands	869	Netherladns	795
Hungary	1340	Poland	1167
Poland	1098	Czech Republ.	1391
Other EU	1035	Other EU	3091
>EU Total	8440	>EU Total	11555
Albania	3784	Albania	5713
Bulgaria	3651	Bulgaria	8492
FYROM	1906	FYROM	4316
Yugoslavia	1783	Serbia	2877
Total for Others	19564		32953
Others not Liste	1686		5035
Grand Total	21250		37988

Import Trade Matrix, Fresh Tangerines

Import Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodit Tangerines, Fresh

Time Period		Units:	MT
Imports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Italy	753	Italy	1118
Germany	486	Germany	1293
France	183	France	538
Cyprus	155	Cyprus	378
Netherlands	42	Spain	349
Spain	53	Austria	120
>EU Total	1672	Hungary	253
Israel	85	Other EU	33
Turkey	135	>EU Total	4082
		Israel	187
Total for Others	1892		4269
Others not Liste	77		67
Grand Total	1969		4336

PS&D Table, Fresh Lemons

PSD Table

Country Greece

Commodity Lemons, Fresh

(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(100

	2004	Revised		2005	Estimate		2006	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		09/2004	09/2004		09/2005	09/2005		09/2006	09/2006
Area Planted	11800	0	11800	11800	0	11800	0	0	0
Area Harvested	11800	0	11800	11800	0	11800	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	4150	0	4150	4180	0	4180	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees	30	0	30	10	0	10	0	0	0
Total No. Of Trees	4180	0	4180	4190	0	4190	0	0	0
Production	32	0	32	40	0	43	0	0	37
Imports	63	0	63	40	0	63	0	0	65
Total Supply	95	0	95	80	0	106	0	0	102
Exports, Fresh	9	0	9	10	0	18	0	0	15
Fresh Dom. Consumptior	78	0	78	65	0	84	0	0	84
For Processing	8	0	8	5	0	4	0	0	3
Total Distribution	95	0	95	80	0	106	0	0	102

Export Trade Matrix, Fresh Lemons

Export Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodit Lemons, Fresh

Time Period		Units:	MT
Exports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Germany	495	Germany	446
Cyprus	263	Cyprus	524
Hungary	309	Italy	16623
Other EU	417	Netherlands	93
>EU Total	1484	Slovakih	30
Bulgaria	2717	Other EU	44
FYROM	1257	>EU Total	17760
Yugoslavia	1236	Serbia	181
Albania	1027	Albania	789
Romania	1034	Bulgaria	244
Total for Others	8755		18974
Others not Liste	558		345
Grand Total	9313		19319

Import Trade Matrix, Fresh Lemons

Import Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodit Lemons, Fresh

Time Period		Units:	MT
Imports for:	2004		2005
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Spain	6799	Cyprus	1365
Italy	3973	Italy	6219
Germany	2837	Germany	497
France	871	Netherlands	119
Netherlands	352	Other EU	91
Other EU	378	>EU Total	8291
>EU Total	15210	Argentina	27353
Argentina	30051	Turkey	25809
Turkey	15028	South Africa	1055
South Africa	2153	Israel	198
Total for Others	62442		62706
Others not Liste	648		735
Grand Total	63090		63441

PS&D Table, Lemon Juice

PSD Table

Country Greece

Commodity Lemon Juice

(MT)

	2004	Revised		2005	Estimate		2006	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		09/2004	09/2004		09/2005	09/2005		09/2006	09/2006
Deliv. To Processors	8000	0	8000	5000	0	4000	0	0	3000
Beginning Stocks	17	0	17	33	0	33	13	0	13
Production	500	0	500	320	0	260	0	0	200
Imports	386	0	386	370	0	320	0	0	350
Total Supply	903	0	903	723	0	613	13	0	563
Exports	220	0	220	110	0	100	0	0	55
Domestic Consumption	650	0	650	600	0	500	0	0	500
Ending Stocks	33	0	33	13	0	13	0	0	8
Total Distribution	903	0	903	723	0	613	0	0	563

Export Trade Matrix, Lemon Juice

Export Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodit Lemon Juice

Time Period		Units:	MT
Exports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
U.K.	51	Sweden	2
Germany	14	Germany	24
Netherlands	7	Netherlands	7
Czech Republ.	83	Czech Republ.	167
Slovakih	58	Slovakih	103
Belgium	1	Belg. & Lux.	3
Cyprus	1	Cyprus	17
>EU Total	215	>EU Total	323
Albania	60	Albania	54
Yugoslavia	2		
Total for Others	277		377
Others not Listed			377
Grand Total	277		754

Import Trade Matrix, Lemon Juice

Import Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodit Lemon Juice

Time Period		Units:	MT
Imports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
U.K.	95	U.K.	55
Italy	71	Italy	40
Germany	15	Germany	24
Spain	8	Netherlands	20
Cyprus	14	Cyprus	4
		Latvia	10
		>EU Total	153
		Turkey	1
Total for Others	203		154
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	203		154